REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,946.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

She will also carry Passengers and cargo for Zanzibar, Mayotte, Comoro, Nosi-Beh, Mujunga, Mozambique, Port Natal and Cape Town for transfer to the Company's Zanzibar Line steamer leaving Aden on the 3rd November 1877.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,498 Tons, 165 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 13th October 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailes, on THURSDAY, the 11th October 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDRABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailes, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th Oct. 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 16th October 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wines	.... £4	Without food.
Suez	35	....	22		 9	
Port Said	38	....	24		 9	
Messina	50	....	34		 14	
Naples	50	....	34		 14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		 14	
Genoa	50	....	34		 14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		 14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge by Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

00.....Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 } .....Rs. 30 per doz.
| 0000 }

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.

Elphinstone Circle.

RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. ELDRIDGE, SALMON & COMPANY AND C. Consignments of the undermentioned first class W.....

HAVE received fresh.....&c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN, ... Rs. 25 per doz.
Amontillado Sherry ..... " 24 "
Cuvelier's Fine Brandy.....
From A. COLLIN (Chilons)
Carte Blanche Champagne ..... " 30
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)
St. Julien Claret quarts..... " 9 "
Lormont Claret " ..... " 12 "
Chateau Belair " ..... " 16 "
Haut Barsac " ..... " 15 "
Chablis " ..... " 16 "
From De Laage Fils & Co.
Cognac—L. Béchade ..... " 18 "

Pints of all ... can be had at Rs. 2 per case of wo dozen extra.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.

Assumptions for the sense were to obtained from the stores of an army in the field.—See General Orders for May, 1877.

Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875.

Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,

Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.

4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,

For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

Address—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL,
COLABA.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS to announce that she will give A SECOND GRAND CONCERT AND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT at the above Hall ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11th, ASSISTED BY

MISS ELCIA MAY,
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA;
MR. ALFRED PLUMPION,
BARITONE VOCALIST;
AND
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
AMERICAN COMEDIAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
FIRST CLASS .....Rs. 3 | SECOND CLASS....Rs. 2
THIRD CLASS.....Re. 1.
MILITARY IN UNIFORM HALF PRICE TO SECOND AND THIRD CLASS SEATS.

Children under 12 years of age, half price to First Class only.
Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9-15.
Carriages may ordered for 11-15.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	18th Oct.
(*s*) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(*s*) KHIVA	2602	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3439	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(*s*) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Hasselwood	26th do.
(*s*) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. at 3 p. m.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877. F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—,

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3060	500	C. R. Hector	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of very Handsomely Carved Household Furniture, Crockery, Plated ware, five lights, double, & single Hanging Table Argand Lamps, Wall Shades, Carpets &c., &c., at No 56, Grant Road (Next to the Theatre,)

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Auction at the above mentioned place, all the handsomly caved furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, & others, the same comprises, crockery and plated ware, handsomely carved circular, pier, writing side, and sofa tables, chiffoniers, side boards, folding screens whatnots, a set of well seasoned teakwood dining table in 9 pieces, drawingroom easy, prediew, long arms, and folding chairs, tea poys, conversation, reclining and half backed couches, five lights, double, and single hanging argand lamps with drops, wall shades, blackwood carved, and iron bedsteads, wardrobes, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing, and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, lady's davenport writing table, child's cots, vases, figures, musical box and sundry articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on inspection 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MOREE IN MAHIM.
To be sold in One Lot,

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the premises at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, by order of the Official Assignee of High Court, and on account of Be Framjee Rustomjee Wacha, the following valuable landed properties :—

Firstly all that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 23 and now under No. 47, situate, lying and being at Moree in Mahim, on the east side of Dharawee Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement one-hundred and eighty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Foras Toka ground, under No. 17, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by Government vacant ground, on the west by the house of Boodha Hurry Mangale, on the north by the Mahim branch of the G. I. P. Railway Line, and on the south by a passage abutting on the house of Dhondoo Pitaria, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of said Framjee Rustomjee Wacha, and is now in the occupation of Cowasjee Jamasjee Mistree. Secondly, all that piece or parcel of pasandaree land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of public passage leading to Moree Road, near Sao Munguel Church at Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement ninety-five square yards, be the same little more or less, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19 and now under No. 52, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by a passage and house of Boodha Aitivar, on the north by a passage and house of Bhicear Viety, and on the south by a passage and house of Pandoo Viety, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Framjee Rustomjee, and is now in the occupation of Cowasjee Jamasjee Mistri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee of the High Court, and to Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee Solicitors or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1877.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SILK PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the underwriters :—

M M & Co.—S P G 4)—1 case damaged silk, piece goods.
Landed ex s.s. Tanjore, transhipped from s.s. Peshawur.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. :—

19 cases colored prints.
19 bales grey shirtings.
On account of underwriters, ex s.s. Indus—

M—E N & Co.—N F K C 1—1 case damaged crackers.
Do. N F L C 2—4 do. do.
Do. do. —1 do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE GOODS AND TWIST.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of whom it may concern, the following :—

Landed ex s.s. "Trinacria."

A E C O M	486	519	514	515	4 cases damaged piece goods.
H H fi	84	85		2 do.	do. do.
R M	1694	1695		2 do.	do. do.
A N M E	5	6		2 do.	do. do.
A E I D	158			1 do.	do. do.
A E J O E	155	156	152	3 do.	do. do.
P W	371	275	0	31 pieces damage Turkey red goods 3 bales do. Turkey red twist. 120 bundles do. Turkey red yarn.	
P O K	1643—1 case damaged white jaconets.				
	1573 } 1575 }	2 cases.	do.	do.	mulls.
	1861 } 1864 }	2 do.	do.	do.	prints.
R M	1321	bundles damaged coir rope.			

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

AUCTION on Saturday, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Bunder on account of the underwriters the following :—

G J 2	19 bales damaged cotton.		
A J M	1	do.	do.
K G	21	do.	do.
J Y	1	do.	do.
C A	6	do.	do.

A quantity of damaged loose cotton.
Being goods saved from the boats that were lost while on their way from the s. s. "Cragforth" to "Adria."

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES OF THE B. B. & C. I RAILWAY COMPANY.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, and the following days at 11 A. M., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parell, the surplus stores, such as anvils, augurs, screw, and shell bolts, boring tackle, chain, chisels, copper plates, files, gun metal, ingots, hooks, argand lamps, planes, padlocks, rivets, saws, shearing machines, rope, scrap steel, brass, copper, iron wrought and other stores.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1877.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT AND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ABOVE HALL ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, ASSISTED BY

MISS ELCIA MAY,
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA;
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON,
Baritone Vocalist,
AND
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
AMERICAN COMEDIAN.

CONCERT.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

MR. JOHN MORRIS,
In his astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce
SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,
Opposite in character and costume, and rapid as the lightning's flash, without leaving the Stage, and in full view of the audience.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

TO CONCLUDE WITH
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA,
THE "ROSE OF AUVERGNE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 4. | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 2.
Back Seats.....Re. 1.
Family Tickets to admit three to Reservol Seats, Rs. 10.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS
At fixed prices and à la carte.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 8 p. m., a GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held to consider the propriety of memorialising Government about the Victoria Gardens.

E. H. AITKEN,
October 10. Joint Honorary Secretary.

MUSSOORIE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, the following well known ESTATES, for which offers are invited :—

No. 1. "SNOWDON," with about 120 acres of land.
No. 2. "GRAY CASTLE," with two valuable building sites.

This property is situated in the centre of Mussoorie.

F. READ,
Naini Tall.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To confirm the election of Messrs. James Thorburn and Coorjee Nursey as Directors in the room of Mr. A. J. Macdonald, resigned, and Mr. Vullubdass Nursey, deceased.

To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring, and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 8th to 28th October 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 8, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MOULDING SAND.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 2,400 cubic yards of best quality COUNTRY MOULDING SAND, to be delivered within three months from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders "endorsed," and which must specify the rate per cubic yard delivered loaded into wagons either at Wadi Bunder or the Grass Siding, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October 1877, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Sample lots of Sand, each weighing not less than two pounds, must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to ten per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, October 9, 1877.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Mills of the Company in Soparecbang at Parell on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p. m., for transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but are re-eligible for election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, October 11, 1877.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this day to the day of the Meeting.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different Factories of this Company during the coming Cotton Season. A Deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender. Details may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices. Tenders to be lodged with us on or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 20th instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 10, 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of MOHONJEE HERRJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GANGJEE AKHAI.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased has been made by the abovenamed applicant as the sole Executor therein named. All persons interested therein are hereby apprised of the same.—Dated this 10th day of October 1877.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Attorneys.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Tennyson's Queen Mary, cheap edition	1 12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for September	2 8
Russell's Work on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Tour to India, 2nd Edition	3 4 0
A Note on Charlotte Bronte; by A. C. Swinburne	3 12
Adventures of Gil-Blas translated	1 4
Log Letters from the "Challenger"; by Lord George Campbell. cheap edition	3 12
The Girl's Home Book, or how to play and how to work; by Mrs. Valentine, illustrated	3 12
Her Mother's Darling, a Novel; by Mrs. Riddell	3 12
Locomotive Engine Driving, a Practical Manual for Engineers in charge of Locomotives; by M. Reynolds	3 0
Virgil translated by Dryden	1 4
Egypt as it is; by J. C. McCoan	1 8 4
The Khedive's Egypt, or the old house of Bondage under New Masters; by E. DeLeon	11 4
The Countries of the World, being a popular description of the various countries; by R. Brown	4 12
Spon's Engineer's and Contractor's Illustrated Book of Prices of Machinery, Tools, Iron Work, &c.	4 12
A Treatise on Chemistry; by H. E. Roscoe, Vol. I	13 4
Practitioner, Vol. Jan. to June, 1877	6 12
Schuyler's Turkistan, Notes of a Journey in Russia, &c.	26 4
Illustrated, 2 Vols.	40 0
Success, and how he Won it, a Novel; by E. Werner	3 12
Quotations from Shelley's Prometheus unbound; by N. Paton, illustrated	4 8
Quotations from Shakspeare's Tempest; by Sir J. N. Paton, illustrated	4 8
Compositions on Railways in India (Blue Book)	1 0
Danvers' Report on Locomotive, new edition, 1877	5 12
1876-77	
Forney's Letters from Asia, a Hindoo; by Sir Bartle Frere	3 12
Pandurung Huri, or Memoirs of a Hindoo through Persia	8 12
A Ride through Islam; being a journey to Meccah and Afghanistan to India; by H. C. Marsh	5 12
Miller's Hints on Insanity	4 12
The Morphology of the Skull; by W. K. Parker	3 12
A System of Volumetric Analysis; by Dr. Emil Fres	
The Heritage of Langdale; by Mrs. Alexander	12
Pumps—Fitting and Fixing Pumps; by J. Eldridge	1
Davy's Description of the Differential Expansive Pump	1
Engines, with useful Notes	1
Neville's Hydraulic Tables	1
Thompson's Engineer's Guide to the Local Marine Board	1
Examinations, Compound Engine	4 8
Now or Never; by M. Betham-Edwards	1 4
Brigadier Fredrick; by Erisemaun Chatrian	1 4
Gardenhurst; by Anna C Steele	1 4
Armourer's Daughter; by the author of "Whitefriars"	1 4
For the Old Love's Sake; by Ida Duffus Hardy	1 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

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DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
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AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR OCTOBER 1877.

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Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

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in 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mark" and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.

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Small Size—10½ inches square.

	Rs. a.
1.—Polished Bamboo	25 0
2.—Ebony, Silk Back	37 0
Medium Size—11½ inches square.	
1.—Plain Ebony	27 12
2.—Polished Bamboo	30 0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	45 0
Large Size—13 inches square.	
1.—Plain Ebony	30 0
2.—Polished Bamboo	36 0
—Ebony, il Back	45 0

	Rs. a.
Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 18½ in. by 14 in.	65 0
Ebony Gilt ornamented Peadings, size 28 in. by 16½ in.	150 0
Polished Bamboo, on Stand, with drawer, size 17 in. by 14 in.	80 0
The "Psyche" Glass Polished Bamboo, on portable stand, 17 in. by 14 in.	75 0
Time "Psyche" Glass, Gilt Bamboo, on portable stand, size 17 in. by 14 in.	90 0
Rosewood Frame, with gilt candle holders, size 16 in by 12 in.	120 0

(This Glass when folded forms a double-glass.)

PLATED WARE.

Best Plated on Nickle Silver Spoons and Forks.

	Plain Fiddle. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.
Table Spoons.....per doz.	32 8	38 0
Table Forks ..... "	28 8	
Dessert Spoons ... "	25 4	30 0
Dessert Forks ... "	25 0	
Tea Spoons ..... "	15 8	18 0

Army and Navy Cups.
Beefsteak Dishes.
Breakfast Trays.
Breakfast Cruets.
Beer Mugs.
Beer and Sodawater Tumblers.
Biscuit Boxes.
Bottle Corks.
Bread Baskets.
Cake Plates.
Candlesticks.
Carvers, Meat.
Carvers, Fish.
Chop or Steak Dishes.
Cocktail Shakers.
Corkscrews.
Cream Ewers.
Cruet Frames.
Cruasp Scoops.
Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and Howson.)
"Carlton" Club Slide Dishes, with revolving Covers.
Cheap Tea and Coffee Services.
Egg Spoons..... each 1 8 | 2 4
Salt Spoons..... " 1 8 | 2 4
Mustard Spoons..... " 1 8 | 2 4
Soup Ladles..... " 10 0 | 12 0
Sauce Ladles..... " 3 8 | 4 8
Camp Companion.
Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks.
Dinner and Breakfast Frames.
Dram Flasks.
Dishes, "Carlton" Club.
Dish-s, "United Service."
Drinking Cups.
Egg Stands.
Egg Boilers.
Egg Cups & Toast Stands.
Fish Carvers.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Fountains Perpetual.
Gravy Spoons ..... each 5 8 | 6 8
Fish Knives ..... " 10 0 | 13 8
Butter Knives..... " 3 12 | 4 0
Sugar Tongs ..... " 3 10 | 4 8
Pickle Forks ..... " 2 4 | 2 0
Ice Hammers.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Pails and Jugs.
Ice Scuttle.
Knife-rests.
Luncheon and Breakfast Frames.
Mustard Pots.
Meat Skewers.
Milk Jugs.
Muffin Dishes.
Muffineers.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Oil & Vinegar Frames.
Pickle Forks.
Pickle Frames.
Peg Measures.
Salvers & Waiters.
Sardine Boxes.
Salt Cellars.
Side Dishes.
Sugar Tongs.
Skewers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10TH OCT. 1877.

Consols and French Rentes yesterday were unchanged at 55⅛ and 105 respectively. Wheat was unaltered, and the only movement in Seeds was a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and 6d. ex-warehouse.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened and closed strong, the sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. Prices were unchanged throughout, although the London quotations showed an improvement of ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Westerns and Fair Coconada, and 3-16d. per lb. in G. F. Tinnevelly. The American receipts yesterday were proportionately larger than anything we have yet had this season; but, on the other hand, Manchester has at last apparently taken a start, the tone of the Market yesterday being reported strong, while prices showed an advance of 1⅛d. per piece in 7 lb., 9 lb., and 11 lb. Grey Shirtings, 39 inch Jacconets and 45 inch Mulls 3d. per piece, in 8⅛ lb. Shirtings ⅛d. per piece, in 3 lb. Madapollams 2⅛d. per piece, and ⅛d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist. Should this improvement in the manufactured article be supported, the position of the raw staple will become stronger than ever, and even with heavy receipts at the American ports, it will be difficult to check the advance, as the figures are already 220,000 bales behind last year, while the stock in Liverpool is running down with great rapidity.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents., an advance of ⅛, while January shipment is given at 11⅛ cents., a decline of 3-16 cent. per lb. Until confirmed, however, by later quotations, there is a disposition here to think that the prices have been transposed, which would leave ready Cotton unchanged and Futures 1-16 higher. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts	21,000	24,000	22,000
Four days' do.	48,000	75,000	71,000
Total since 1st Sept.	200,000	420,000	356,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unaltered, and Bar Silver is still quoted at 55⅞ per oz, both through Renter and private messages. We learn by wire to-day that the result of the tenders for the new Indian Sterling Loan for 3 millions sterling, announced on the 27th ult., is that 101·3 will receive 4 per cent. and above that in full. Tenders for 1½ millions in all were received. This is scarcely so good as might have been expected, considering the present rate of money at home; but it is probably better under the circumstances than bringing out a rupee loan here which would not only have brought a ruinously low figure, but would have depressed the general market for Government Securities to a serious extent.

Sterling Exchange to-day has again been dull and declining, and rates have further receded 1-16d. per rupee, for both ready and forward delivery, while of the latter there are now no sellers. The depressing influence still comes from Calcutta, but as the holidays there commence from to-morrow, we may look for little further movement for the next ten days. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 9¿ to 5-16d.	per Rs.
Do. at 6 months' sight	ls. 9⅜ to 11-16d.	"
Credits " 3 " "	ls. 9⅜ to 11-16d.	"
Documents " 3 " "	ls. 9 11-16 to ⅜d.	"

On Calcutta there has been no business and rates are nominally unaltered.

Government Paper is quite but steady with nothing or next to nothing doing, and values remain as previously quoted, say:—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅛.

In Shares the transactions to-day have been few, and the general tendency of the market is weaker. Spinning and Weaving Companies are again dull and lower our quotations, showing a decline of Rs 15 in Colaba, Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, Rs. 30 in Fleming, Rs. 25 in Sassoon, and Rs. 2½ per share in Orientals. In Press Companies the only alteration is an improvement of Rs. 5 in Berar. Land Companies are unchanged, and in Banks the only alteration is an improvement of ½ per cent. in Bank of Bombays.

Cotton continues firm for ready parcels of Old Cotton, which command fully previous prices for the local Spinning Companies, who are still steady buyers. For export the only transaction reported is a purchaser of Good Fair Old Barsee at Rs. 202 per candy. New Cotton there has been nothing done, although sellers are offering new Akola at Rs. 210 per candy for February delivery.

Linseed remains dull and unaltered at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt., and Rapeseed is also unchanged at Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

In Wheat there is nothing whatever doing for export and quotations are quite nominal.

Freights are as last quoted. £1 15 per ton for Liverpool by the only Canal steamer now on the berth, and nothing doing by Cape.

Piece Goods are firm, and, if anything, there is rather more doing from the bazaar, although from firms, hands the clearances have not sensibly increased. Prices are better maintained, but this is partially owing to the weaker tendency in Exchange.

Coals continue firm with an upward tendency. Some few sales of Davison's West Hartley are again reported at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside, but there are no sellers of arrivals, tonnage being still unobtainable at Home for this port.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	880
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	6825
National Bank of India	10,000	250	all	6 do.	103 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	6654

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,5500	150	p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	1,000	100	all	150	do	915
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.s.	360
Bellary	375	1,000	all	60		610
Bhoorungpur Co. (New)	155	500	all	45	p.s.	400
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	42	do	175
Broach Cotton Co.	500	250	all	10	do	72
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,850	all	170	do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15	do	250
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	100	do	945
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50	do	1,100
French Press Co.	500	500	all	40	do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100	do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	40	do	295
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50	do	325
Scinde Press Co.	400	250	750	60	do	470
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165	do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	..	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Vikarr's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..		900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,075
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125	p.s.	2,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..		90
Bhoorungpur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45	p.s*	1,040 xd
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	250 xd
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10	p.s*	120
Colaba S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	all	40	p.s*	775
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60	p.s*	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		650
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	925
Flaming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,090
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,145
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40	p.s.	1,005 xd
Hydrabad I. S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..		900
Kurrai Indo Mills	750	1,000	all	55	p.s*	985
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,140
K. Muccujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.s*	860 xd
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	40	p.s.	850
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80	p.s*	1,000
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	20	50	..		35
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..		360
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60	p.s.	1,250 xd
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,200
Managon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..		270
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..		950
Nariad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..		875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..		900
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20	p.s*	357½
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35	p.s*	722½
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..		1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..		850
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50	p.s.	910
Do. do.	800	1,000	250	125	p.s.	925
Sholapore S. and W. C.	500	1,000	all	..		960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..		689

*Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	..	25	800
Fergo Land and Fleet Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	4 p. s.	95
Managon Land	1,759	2,000	1,000	20	p. s.	600
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	0	do.	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21⅜	3 0	5 p. c.	281
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	19	14	0 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6	7	3 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21	12	1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000		do.	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19	6	2 15 do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2	p.s.	1,940
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	60	1,000	all	80	p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36	p. s.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	8½
Mechanical Bolting Co.	3,000	250	all	..	p. s.	25
Treasher and Co.	1,999	500	11	11	p. ct	530
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	5,000	250	all	1	0	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The S. S. Emblehope, 1,255 tons, Captain J. R. Stephenson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The ship Mary P. Kitchen, 1,062 tons, Captain T. Hughes, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

The S. S. Estepona, 676 tons, Captain T. B. Hubback, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

The ship Northern Empire, 1,379 tons, Captain John Malcomson, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Liverpool (June 16th), with a cargo of 2,004 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Northern Empire	Malcomson	Liverpool, June 16.
10	Estepona (s)	Hubback	Bussorah, Sept 2r.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Mocsyahire	Dawson	Calcutta.
	Remington	Manro	Kurrachee.
	Emblehope (s)	Stephenson	Calcutta.

The ship Mary P. Kitchen, Hughes, to Moulmen, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Marian Moor, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

5 Childwall Hall (s) ...Tregathen ...Bombay, Sept 26.
Naples (s) ...Eaton ...Madras, Oct 1.
Ballochmyle ...London ...London, July 2.
E. J. Spence ...Gill ...New York, June 9.
Julia H. ...Funch ...Moulmein, Sept 15.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

5 Satara (s) ... ...
Cybele (s) ... ...
Fleur de Lis ... ...

PASSENGERS.

Per E J Spence—Mrs Gill and child.
Per Julia H—Mr Hawe, Mrs Hawe, Miss C Hawe, and Miss B Hawe.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Ballochmyle—30th July, Bells, from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres in Lat 7-58 N, Long 22-36 W. 31st July, Carnarvonshire from Rangoon to Liverpool in Lat 7-26 N, Long 22 W. 25th September, ship Saint Maur, from London to Calcutta in Lat 12-22 N, Long 89-0E. 1st October, Royal George, in Lat 20-15, Long 89-10 E.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

5 Mare ... ... Calingapatam.
Lincline ... ... Calcutta.
A S Palmer ... ... Briton Ferry.
6 Bokhara (s) ... ... Calcutta.
Ilione ... ... Cardiff.
Pembroke (s) ... ... Calcutta.
7 D. of Lancaster (s). ... ... Calcutta.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

5 Asia (s) ... ... Negapatam.
6 Mahratta (s) ... ... Calcutta and Ports.
Cap City ... ... Calcutta and Ports.
Canada ... ... Calcutta and Ports.
Bokhara (s) ... ... Southampton.
7 Canara (s) ... ... Bombay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Bokhara—From Madras to Southampton—Lieut-Col and Mrs Huddleston and two children, Dy Surgeon General Thompson, Mr H Stevens, and Lieut C S Hemery.
To Brindisi—Mr Alex Allan.
To Melbourne—Rev W Conley.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 10.

From Liverpool.

Guy Mannering s—57 casks soda and lemonade empty bottles, Rogers and Co.
Childwall Hall s—80 casks China clay, 1 case steel wire and 7 cases canvas, &c, S S Narrelwalla.

From London.

Thibet s—3 cases pencils and 3 cases sealing wax, Finlay, Muir and Co; 3 cases umbrellas, Volkart Brothers.
Gwalior s—13 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

From Venice.

Thibet s—7 cases green colours, Vinay and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—7 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 10.

For Liverpool.

Trinacria s—607½ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 188 cwts mustard seed, 1 cwt ajwa seed, and 1 cwt carraway seed, Mooljee Anundjee; 50 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 3 bales wool, Rallt Brothers; 37 bales rags, Pitamber Culliandass; 75 bales hemp and 20 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass & Co; 25 bales wool, Heerjee Khetsee; 25 bales wool, Vissanjee Pallonjee Cama; 26 bales wool, Crushnarow Bhawanjee; 4 bales hemp, Shimjee Canjee.

For Marseilles.

China s—2,410 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 695¼ cwts rapeseed Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Hongkong.

Gwalior s—12 bales twist, Peerbhoy Damjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·840
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·854
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of wind	SSE, N, ESE, SE, WNW, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	172
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	6·08
" " " year	89·58

HIGH COURT.—October 11.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley and the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

365-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nahalchund Nathoobhai vs Kevalbhai Jaichund—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Cause for continuation of Counsel's reply.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally Shaik Ahmed vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and S and Crawford & B.

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

5-75—In person—Dada Meya Noor Mahomed, Petitioner vs Goolbebee and others—In person.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.)

Long Cause.

491-77—Moreshwer L—Hirachund Jaichund vs Stephen William A—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 9.

Whitlock, Sub Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, from Dharwar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

The C-in-C is pleased to sanction the following exchange of appointments:—

Lieut F G T Welch, 16th Regt N I, to exchange with Lieut W J Orr, 28th Regt N I.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Major R R Franks, R A, E B, late E/C, to England from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board. Lieut W Whately, attached to Poona House, to Bombay, for forty days to study native language. Capt C J A Yates, general list, Qr-Master 26th Regt N I, from October 10 to October 29 on private affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 6.)

The Hon the Chief Justice has, with the approval of H E the Govr Genl of India in Council, appointed Mr A B Miller to perform the duties of the Receiver of the Court, in addition to his own duties as Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr J C Macgregor on leave.

Public Works Department.

Lieut A L Melis, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Meerut Div of Superintendence, Military Works.

The notification cancelling two months' privilege leave granted to Mr F H Ashhurst, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, Peshawur Div, Military Works, is hereby withdrawn.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Lieut A Hildebrand, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, Peshawur Water Works Div, Military Works, from 5th July 1877.

Director of State Railways.

Mr E J Shadbolt, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 8th Sept 1877.

Mr G A Anderson, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railways.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ...14th. 8h. 33·5 a. m.
Full Moon ...22nd, 0h. 22·0 p. m.
Last Quarter ...29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 11	.....	5 54	5 39	1 57 m 1 32 a	7 52 m 7 59 a
Fri. 12	.....	5 55	5 38	2 45 a 2 12 a	8 39 m 8 43 a
Sat. 13	.....	5	5 38	3 39 m 3 55 a	9 33 m 9 28 a
Sun. 14	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity	5 55	5 37	4 42 m 3 56 a	10 42 m 10 30 a
Mon. 15	.....	5 56	5 36	5 55 m 5 36 a	0 14 a 11 44 a
Tues. 16	.....	5 56	5 35	7 5 m 7 23 a	1 49 a ...
Wed. 17	.....	5 56	5 35	8 10 m 8 39 a	1 15 m 2 47 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

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WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

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Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

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" " with Rollers.10 "

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*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MAYNARD—October 10th, at Upper Colaba, the wife of S. B. Maynard, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—September 28th, at Simla, the wife of E. Douglas, Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., of a son.

HAYES—October 5th, at Bangalore, the wife of J. McCally Hayes, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRELL—October 2nd, at Ulwar, Rajputana, the wife of Captain N. C. Martelli, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOWARD—GAVEN—October 4th, at St. Thomas Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Lafont, W. James Howard, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late W. J. Howard, to Mary Gertrude, eldest daughter of James Gaven, Esq., of Dublin.

SARTORIUS—KEMP—October 3rd, at Simla, Major Reginald Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C., second son of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Geo. Sartorius, to Agnes Maria Kemp, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Kemp.

DEATH.

DOWNING—October 4th, at Bhaugulpore, Alice, the beloved wife of C. Y. Downing, Esq., Purnea, aged 24 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1877.

To understand the meaning of the most recent military operations in Armenia, it is necessary that we should bear in mind the relative positions occupied by the hostile armies before the renewal of hostilities. These are carefully described in an extract we gave the other day from one of the valuable military criticisms of the *Times*; but the description may with advantage be repeated here.

"The river on which Kars is situated, after passing through the works of the fortress, flows towards the north for about six miles. Near Melikoi it turns sharply to the east, and again, 20 miles further down its course at Ketchis, bends to the south and falls into the Arpa, 12 miles below the Russian fortress of Alexandropol, or Gumri, as the town was named before it was converted into a Russian arsenal. Within the bend thus formed by the Kars river lies a high table-land, broken by peaks and deep ravines. Across this runs directly the high road from Kars to Alexandropol, crossing the Kars river 28 miles from the fortress at Jamuskli. Between Kars and Jamuskli both the Ottoman and Muscovite main armies in Asia encamped. The former occupies a position about 12 miles in front of Kars, with its left resting on the high road at Kalif Oghlu with detachments thrown forward to Mesrako. The centre holds the hill of Yagni Tepe, and the right, in strong force at Olya Tepe, commands a country road which runs by way of Boscanlis, Kadiklen, and Tiknis to Gumri. This road, though of an inferior description, is of considerable importance, as along it the Turkish advance was made which led, on the 7th September, to the combat of Kizil Tepe. Beyond the hills held by the Ottoman Army in the direction of Gumri the ground falls rapidly, but rises again at a distance of 15 miles to the mountainous ridges on which are situated the villages of Karukdara and Kizil Tepe. Here General Melikoff has taken his stand. His right occupies the former village and his left the latter, where it was turned in the action of that name, which was fought within the first fortnight of September, and lost 1,000 men in killed and wounded.

From the interesting letter, which we publish elsewhere, of a correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Grand Duke Michael's army, it appears that the battle of Kizil Tepe, which the *Times* speaks of as having been fought on the 7th of September, was really fought on the 26th of August. With inconceivable negligence, the Russians left the hill on which their left wing rested almost unguarded; and the Turks, with an enterprise quite foreign to their nature, not only noted the blunder but took advantage of it to seize the hill with a force strong enough to hold it against all attacks by the Russians. The result of this engagement was that the Russian army, which had fronted Kars, facing westwards, was forced back on the left towards the river, so that after the battle it must have occupied a position defined by a line drawn from Karukdara, on the high road from Kars to Alexandropol, in a south-easterly direction across the "country road" which passes by Kizil Tepe. It appears that up to the date of the battle not only had the Grand Duke not received any reinforcements, but a number of his battalions had been sent southwards to aid General Tergukasoff, who was confronting Ismail Pasha on the road to Erivan, 80 miles away. These battalions were, however, recalled, and General Tergukasoff, having repelled a Turkish attack on his position, seems to have felt himself strong enough to send besides to the Grand Duke a portion of his own proper army. Siege guns were also brought up from Alexandropol to strengthen the defences of the Karukdara camp. Having thus secured a position to which, if beaten, he could retreat in safety, the Grand Duke seems to have resolved on taking the offensive. A sagacious critic lately remarked that the Russians would stand a much better chance of winning battles if their plans were less ambitious. But, fired by the example of the Franco-German war, in which an overpowering force of perfectly disciplined troops, led by competent generals, and operating in a country provided with an excellent system of railways and roads, was able to inflict crushing defeats on a badly-organized enemy, the Russian leaders will be satisfied with nothing less than a Sedan or at least a Gravelotte. The consequence of this presumption is that they attempt wide turning movements, or even operations on perfectly distinct lines, with forces inadequate in number and insufficiently disciplined for carrying out complicated and delicate strategical movements; and all their grand efforts end in failure. The first act of the campaign in Armenia was a striking illustration of the soundness of this criticism; and it might have been hoped that in the second act the Grand Duke Michael would refrain from repeating the mistakes of General Loris Melikoff. But in the battle of the 2nd inst. his object seems to have been not to recover the ground he had so carelessly lost at the end of August, but to turn Ahmed Mukhtar's left wing, interpose his own army between the beaten Turks and the fortress of Kars, and compel Ahmed Mukhtar to surrender at discretion. Advancing from the camp at Karukdara along the high road to Kars, the Russians seem to have attacked the Turkish centre and left with great resolution and to have carried some of the enemy's positions. But the Turks were not routed; their communications with Kars were not broken; and, though the Russians succeeded in repulsing all attempts on the part of Ahmed Mukhtar's army, reinforced from the garrison of Kars, to regain the positions lost on the 2nd, they could make no further progress. They have, therefore, withdrawn to their camp, from which it is improbable that they will sally forth again this season. We have seen it suggested that their camp at Karukdara must have been taken, or that they are evacuating it and retreating in all haste before the victorious Turks; but we are at a loss to conjecture what ground there can be for supposing that the safety of the camp has ever been endangered. We set aside, of course, Ahmed Mukhtar's romance about a "complete victory," in which his troops slaughtered 15,000 Russians with very little loss to themselves. The Russians in their bulletins do not attempt to diminish the magnitude of their repulses and losses, and they have the courage to let the newspaper correspondents with their armies tell the truth both in telegram and in letters. We may therefore put some faith in what they say; whereas Ahmed Mukhtar cannot tell the plain truth himself and will not let anyone else with his army do so, at all events in telegrams. There is, however, one phrase in the Turkish telegram we published yesterday which incidentally confirms the Russian accounts of the battle. Ahmed Mukhtar says the enemy was retreating from positions "parallel" to his, a term which would accurately describe the positions held by the Russians if we suppose that they had pushed back the Turkish centre and left wing while retiring their own left, but which is quite inapplicable to the positions held by the Grand Duke's army before the battle.

We understand that, out of a possible thirty, only twenty retirements have been taken up by the Madras Army under the Colonel's allowance commutation scheme for this year. And the circumstance is most surprising, considering the liberality of the pensions offered to these favoured officers *at the top of the tree*, and of which they will not avail themselves; possibly on account of their elevated position there. It might be fairly supposed that annuities of £300 a year and upwards, or lump sums of £4,000 and more, added to pensions of £1 per diem, ought to satisfy the cravings for filthy lucre of any Lieutenant Colonel in the Indian Army; but figures prove the contrary, and we must seek a reason for that enthusiastic love of eastern climes and of musketry which renders the Indian Army Lieutenant Colonel imperturbable under the golden lays of the charmer, charm he never so wisely. Perhaps this reason may be discovered in the professional uncertainty of all individual interests which has so long been quite a characteristic of the Native Army. Constant changes, shiftings, patchings, and what not have left their impressions on men's minds, and to that extent that the Indian Service has almost come to be regarded as a State lottery, or at least as a race in which hedging and odds and prices are very important considerations for its members. Lucky Locals, misguided Staff Corps horses—we beg their pardon—*officers*, make up such a medley with General List people, Sandhurst cadets, and new and old organizations, that no one can exactly say what the wheel of Indian military fortune may turn up for him. A man can only trust in chances or blunders, hoping that, whatever the ticket, it may some day or other prove to his advantage; the odds being all in favour of a waiting game. We will not stop to inquire whether it is for the good of the Indian Service that this sort of professional gambling should prevail in it; it is sufficient for our purpose to show that the uncertainty spoken of unsettles men's minds and induces them very often, we daresay, to prefer the shadow to the substance.

We have not the remotest idea whose sagacity is to be accredited with the commutation of Colonel's allowances scheme, but, whoever the economist may have been, it is tolerably certain that his economy is a failure. The scheme had a temporary success, but nothing more, for it is utterly deficient in its primary object—to quicken promotion by diminishing senility in all ranks of the Indian Service. It was forgotten that attractions are only of a relative kind; that if you offer an officer an inducement to go, and another to remain, he will hesitate between the two, and so it has happened with the Lieutenant Colonels of the Indian Army; they cannot well make up their minds which is most to their advantage,—to remain in the Service or to leave it. They know that if they can only live long enough in India they must some day be entitled to a pension of £1,100 a year, and that in the meantime they will, in the usual course of events, enjoy well paid regimental appointments never intended for officers of their rank or length of service. On the other hand, they can take a pension, let us say of £600 a year, with the joys of Europe attached; but £600 a year is not the half of the salary a Lieutenant Colonel can draw in India, when regimentally employed, and by refusing this tempting offer. In effect, although the commutation allowances appear liberal enough, and though they *would* be liberal enough were there no choice in the matter, they are discounted by this very same choice, and appear very small in view of the draft of £1,100 per annum Government must honour in the instance of every Colonel who can serve his full time in the country.

Then the scheme, though liberal in one way, is not liberal in another. For instance, the lucky Locals—promoted sometimes from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel at a jump—were willing enough in many cases to take £500 a year and go; but for some reason or other the scheme was not extended to these comparatively juvenile officers, though, had it been accorded them, the boon would have probably saved much suspension and trouble in the future. Had it been extended through the regimental grades even, and upon a sliding scale, it might have done good in the way of facilitating promotion throughout, but it was not so extended, and as the scheme stands it is simply this—an enigma of a distracting kind for Colonels whether they will accept it or not. It is to be hoped that none lose their heads over it, though it is not unlikely that they do. It must be a conundrum of the most racking kind to decide—perhaps in counsel with the wife of one's bosom—whether £600 a year is better now than £1,100 *in futuro*. What a relief of the mental strain were the Government to publish the solution along with the acrostic, and leave Mrs. Candle no more grounds for "worritting" her husband with the feminine "I told you so" when she comes to reckon up her butcher's bills in the sweet retirement of the motherland; good lady.

The real remedy for the commutation *fiasco* is the Royal Warrant. Apply the provisions of the last to the Indian Service with certain modifications to meet the differences of duty and climate in the East and the West, and we shall soon hear the end of stagnation of promotion and of a superfluity of Colonels in the Indian Army. If, to the benefits granted to all ranks by the Royal Warrant Retirement scheme, were added in consideration of Indian exile and climate £100 bonus for every year of service in India and on furlough, the proposition would not be unfair, nor yet excessively liberal. It is about the same as the scale of bonuses subscribed in other days by regimental officers to buy out their seniors—possibly something less. But Indian officers, under the Royal Warrant, would enjoy the further advantage which they never have had yet, of counting all leave to Europe as service reckoning to pension, and this would in some sort compensate them for money in the shape of bonus. Of course, if our suggestion were followed, the provisions of the Royal Warrant, as regards compulsory retirements after a certain number of years' service in each grade, should be strictly enforced; but, as in India Staff Corps promotion is within such limits, we would apply it in this country to appointments. All Colonels should vacate regimental comanands after five years' tenure. The appointment of Wing Commander should be declared unsuited to a Colonel's rank, and a Major ought to be made to vacate it after five years in favour of the senior regimental Captain. A Lieutenant Colonel ought to be compulsorily retired after five years of second in command, if not promoted to regimental command within that period; and in this way, and without injustice, might in a few years avoided half the ills which now beset the Native Army organization.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 21st SEPT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Teheran, Commander A. H. Johnson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening at 7·30, with the English Mails of the 21st ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Mr and Mrs Brand and infant, Mr C Aitcheson, Mrs Baylis and infant, Major Hozne, Mr and Mrs Price, Mr and Mrs D T Connell, Major Higginson, Mr W Gott, Mrs A C Marshall, and infant, Captain Moore, Major M McGreg

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking at Exeter, said he felt confident that the revenue estimates would be realized, and that the estimates of expenditure would not be exceeded.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia is expected at Bucharest on the 19th instant.

THE INSURRECTION IN DAGHESTAN.

4,000 insurgents in Daghestan have been defeated with very heavy loss.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 9, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dholleras	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1¾
8¼ lbs. do.	7-4¾
40s. Mule Twist	0-10¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105
Bar Silver	55⅛
Arrivals—Zohrab and Arcot.	
Departure—Sestos.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
	H. M.	H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) .. 10th—11-5 a.m.	0 52	
„ Turkey (do.) .. 8th— 1-4 p.m.	34 2	
„ Suez (do.) .. 10th—2-40 p.m.	0 53	
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) .. 9th— 7 0 p.m.	nil.	
„ Suez (do.) .. 10th—12-5 p.m.	nil.	
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect) .. 10th	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) .. 10th	nil.	nil.
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (nil.)..	nil.	
„ Singapore (perfect).. 10th—6.20 p.m.	2 21	
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (nil.)..	nil.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	2	18	0	3
„ Galle	1	29	1	29
„ Kurrachee	1	0	0	1
„ Madras	0	20	0	1

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 10.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5.40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. max. 84, min. 75, W. B. 79, bar 29·90.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 4, ther. 82, bar. 30·9. Fall of rain, 37 cents.

MANGALORE, 7·10 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E, S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 43 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4·15 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S., ther. 88, bar. 29·95.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather variable, wind E. light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 11 cents.

MADRAS RAIN REPORT.

The following remarks on the rainfall of Madras, from Thursday last, have reached us by telegraph :

In Bellary the average fall has been 1·68 ins., in Kurnool 1·86 ins., in Cuddapah 2·56 ins. Heavy rain has been general. In the Nellore taluq more than one inch has fallen ; none in the other taluqs of the Nellore district. In North Arcot the average fall has been 1·25 ins.; in Chingleput there has been a slight shower in one station, none elsewhere. Madras shows a fall of 86 cents., South Arcot an average fall of 1·92 ins., Salem 2·89 ins., Coimbatore 1·39 ins., Trichinopoly 2 ins., Tanjore 1·56 ins., Madura 1·66 ins.; in Tinnevelly there has been good general rain, except in two taluqs. The Neilgherries show a fall of 1·41 ins.; in Godavery good general rain has fallen and also in Kistna, the general average being 2·33 ins. The crops throughout the Presidency generally are thriving. The figures above given represent the average fall in inches at all stations throughout the district.

RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

From the 5th to the 9th inst., excellent rain had fallen throughout Northern and Central India. From Nagpur in the South to Jhelum in the North, and from Hurdai in Oudh and Patna in the East, to Ajmir and Gujarat in the West, the rainfall gauges from two to ten inches everywhere, and is not yet finished, and extends throughout Oudh, the North-West Provinces, Behar, Central Provinces, Berar, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, and the Punjab. Autumn crops where surviving, and especially irrigated crops, will benefit greatly, and pasturage will soon be abundant. The spring crops sowings are safe. Emigrants from the threatened tracts are already returning home, and agricultural operations are active everywhere. Prices are also falling everywhere. At Agra wheat is twelve seers to the rupee. Heaviest rainfall has been at Hurdai, which was ten inches ; seven and a half have fallen at Bhurtpore, seven at Durbanga, Bareilly, Moradabad, Neemuch, and elsewhere.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d to 5-16d.	Per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9d to 11-16d.	„
Credits, „ 3 „ „	1s. 9d to 11-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 9 11-16 to 3d.	„

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12
Single Copy.....As. 4

We regret to hear that H. E. the Governor is detained at Ahmednuggur on account of the effects of a slight accident which he met with a few days ago, in striking his right foot against a stone. His subsequent activity on foot induced inflammation, which, in the opinion of Dr. Waters, can only be subdued by His Excellency remaining perfectly quiet for a few days, before starting on his return journey to Poona.

We hear that another accident to a goods train occurred on the G. I. P. Railway shortly after leaving the Tulligaum station on Monday evening. An axle of one of the waggons broke, and though the mischief occasioned thereby was confined to the smashing up of but one waggon, yet the line became blocked for about six hours, thereby preventing both the ordinary and the mail trains which left Bombay on the same day, reaching Poona until about half past one the next morning.

News from Gwalior to the 1st October says that, in consequence of an outbreak of cholera, the troops have been ordered not to visit Morar, or quit the fort, except on duty.

The importation of grain into Bangalore is much on the decrease at present, as the market is glutted. A few months ago, five and six special trains used to come into Bangalore daily, but for the present only two specials arrive.

Besides the official reports on the weather which cover the whole country, correspondents from many places have volunteered information about the rain ; and, as will have been seen, our own special telegrams which we have published recently have possessed the deepest interest at the present moment. We are gratified to see that the *Pioneer* reports from Morar, that on Sunday evening there had been four inches of rain since the previous day, and that it was still raining heavily. This was the first rain there has been at Morar since the 31st of August. At Roorkee the shower set in about 3 in the afternoon on Saturday, continuing lightly all night, and showing a fall of an inch by morning. Prices at once declined 3 seers. At Hurdui nearly four inches had fallen up to Sunday morning, and the rain was still going on. The smaller tanks were already full, the others rapidly filling. No sudden fall of rain can ever have been more general over a large area of country at the same time.

Very gratifying information has reached us of the rainfall and the consequent hopeful prospects of Kattywar. In the first few days of September rain fell in many parts of Kattywar, but the fall was especially heavy in the north-west corner, Malia having over 15 inches. After this for the rest of the month, rain-storms fell daily in some parts of the province, but chiefly in the northern half of it. Much good was done by these storms, and the country assumed a green appearance, here and there a crop of bajri ripened, and the cotton, though backward, remained green and healthy in Jhalawar. The storms lessened towards October, and fears were entertained that they were ceasing. But on the 2nd of October the sky was covered with continuous cloud, the air becoming cool and the wind going from north to south or south-east. On the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, and partially on the 5th and 6th, a steady, quiet, continuous rain set in all over the province ; Joonagurh, Porebunder, Manchowra, Dhorají and other places, which up to October had had hardly any rain, received a heavy g[illegible]ght inches have been registered at Bhowng[illegible]gad Joonagurh, about four at Nowanuggur, [illegible] at Dhoraji, over two at Rajkote, about three at Wadhwan. On the 8th the sky was again clear. This rain gives reasonable prospect of a fair rubbi crop of wheat, gram, and oil-seeds, but it is too late to sow cotton, and the out-turn will be limited to the crops previously sown, chiefly in Jhalawar, which will now ripen. There will be abundance of grass, and the destruction of cattle will be stayed. There will be no scarcity, and the poor will be able to struggle through the season with ordinary charitable help. The cultivators are being largely assisted by their landlords, who are doing their duty very creditably. Many large works will shortly be in progress, which will give employment to the labouring class. No one has yet been reduced so far as to be willing to take the famine rates of wage.

That the Band at the Apollo Bunder is a very popular institution is shown by the crowd of carriages that throng the Bunder-head on Band evenings. There is not standing room for all the vehicles that are driven to this fashionable rendezvous ; and not only are pedestrians unable to move about without running the risk of having a carriage pole run in to them, but the crush is so great that no way can be kept clear for a carriage which has once entered the space beyond the Refreshment Rooms to be extricated till all those on the land side of it have moved away. May we suggest that all this confusion might be avoided if carriages on Band nights were forbidden to pass the Refreshment Rooms, and if people who wish to hear the Band and inhale the fresh sea breeze were compelled to get out and walk. The exercise would do them good, and promenading about the pier head would be a much more rational form of amusement than sitting quietly in a carriage. It is also a matter worthy of consideration if the head of the pier might not now be enlarged by the filling in of the useless basin at the back of the Refreshment Rooms and the running of a wall across to the reclaimed ground on the Colaba side of the Apollo Bunder.

The cash-keeper of the Bangalore Bank, Ventachellaputhy Chetty, has been arrested under a warrant from the Cantonment Magistrate, but was released on bail for Rs. 10,000.

We have received from Captain A. Dundas Taylor, I. N., Superintendent of Marine Surveys in India, copies of two large and beautifully executed charts showing the approaches to Galle Harbour, including the Gindurah and Bellows rocks, and of the entrance to the Salween (or Moulmein) river. These charts are compiled from the most recent surveys, and for that of Galle Harbour Captain Taylor himself has made special observations. They will be found invaluable to shipmasters, and the Marine Survey Department would be conferring a boon on the shipping interest if it would kindly let the public know where copies of such charts and of similar publications issued by the English Admiralty can be obtained in Bombay. Very severe remarks are made by Marine Courts of Inquiry here on the conduct of captains who go to sea without charts and lose their ships ; but there is no depot here for the sale of charts of recent date, and an unfortunate shipmaster may spend days in vainly hunting for such as he wants, and after all be compelled to sail without them.

It is a sign of the times, says the *Pioneer*, that the regiments returning to England during this trooping season are to be at once armed with the Martini-Henry, though, under ordinary circumstances, they would have returned home without rifles, and would have received a new equipment on arrival. In the 109th the new arm has been issued to the men, who will be put through the usual drill and preliminary firing before leaving Dinapore. The wisdom of this step is obvious in the present state of Europe, for, should anything happen to make the presence of British troops necessary in the Mediterranean, the transports could land the regiments returning home fully equipped for service, whereas if they were sent home unarmed, as has hitherto been the custom, they would only have been an encumbrance instead of a powerful reinforcement.

The *Englishman* :—We are glad to find that the Government of India have, after all, been induced to place the 55 years' rule on a footing more fair and reasonable than it has hitherto stood. This will be good news for the Uncovenanted Service at large. The new Order runs in these words :—"As some misapprehension appears to exist on the part of officers in the Forest Department, and perhaps in other branches of the Government service, on the subject of the rule regarding the compulsory retirement of uncovenanted officers after the age of 55 years, His Honor the President in Council thinks it desirable to state that not only does Section 56 of the Civil Pension Code not require the compulsory retirement of any efficient officer of whatever age, but that though the Section authorizes the local authorities at their discretion to presume that an officer is inefficient at the age of 55 years conditionally, and at 60 years of age absolutely, yet the whole tenor of the rules is that such presumption shall be exercised with careful consideration both for the individual who would suffer by being deprived of his appointment while capable of discharging its duties, and for the finances of the country which would suffer, were officers, still efficient, prematurely thrown upon the pension list." The just and equitable interpretation now put upon the rule is above all praise, but who shall say how many an old and faithful servant of Government has been victimized by the construction hitherto acted upon. We hope we do not lay ourselves open to a charge of uncharitableness in supposing that the modifying order has been made, not so much from a tender regard for the individual interest of the members of the Uncovenanted Service, as from "a careful consideration for the finances of the country, which would suffer, were officers, still efficient, prematurely thrown upon the pension list."

The question of the sale of *Silvio* was more than once supposed to be settled, but the spirit of the controversy refuses to be laid. Perhaps the last word may turn out to be that written by the Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who has something to say to the point :—"The sale of *Silvio* for Rs. 11,500 has been explained in what must, I suppose, be considered a satisfactory manner ; but I should like to know you know who pocketed the difference between Lord Beresford's offer, Rs. 30,000, and the Rs. 11,500 actually received by the drawers. This has not, to my knowledge, been explained, and though, in common with the rest of decent humanity, I do not like to see a scandal made about nothing, I still less like to see a gambling mystery left unsolved. I know absolutely nothing whatever about any of the parties concerned ; but having had a tolerably long experience of matters connected with betting, I venture to suggest, in the interests of future sweeps, that explanation on this point ought to be forthcoming. A letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Sweep caught my eye the other day, in which he stated that *he* sent the telegram to Calcutta to the agent who was to offer for *Silvio*. I have not the letter by me, but my memory is clear that this was the statement ; and the Honorary Secretary also said that the reason *Silvio's* drawer did not receive his official telegram till afterwards was, that official telegrams were not sent to the drawers till the next day. Now, no one can complain that the drawings were not made known till leisure offered ; but the Honorary Secretary surely committed an error of judgment. *His* first telegram should have been to the drawer, though, of course, it was open to anyone else in the room to wire off anything he might choose as each successive horse was drawn. I write this without a shadow of doubt that every one acted honourably ; but it is quite possible for a man to commit an error of judgment with the best possible intentions ; and it is certainly a pity that the Honorary Secretary's good nature should have led him into giving information to a third party before officially communicating with the drawer, who had the first right to his services. But accidents will happen, as we all know, and doubtless due precaution will be taken to prevent them in future."

The *Leader* says :—"Mr. W. G. Pedder's article on 'Famine and Debt in India,' published in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*, is altogether misnamed. After a passing allusion to the famine in Southern India, Mr. Pedder applies himself to summarising the 'Report of the Commission on the Agrarian Riots in the Deccan,' and executes his self-imposed task in a painfully laborious manner. There is naturally a good deal of interesting matter in this paper, but we cannot hope that the discursive individual known as 'the general reader,' whose strong points lies in lightly skimming the surface, will care to involve himself in averages and statistical details. Here and there, indeed, he may stumble upon facts that will remind him of the condition of the French peasantry previous to the Revolution. The ryot is described as the bondsman of his creditor, who takes all the produce of the land, leaving a bare subsistence to the nominal owner. The threat of imprisonment is ever hanging over the head of a recalcitrant debtor. 'Even female honour is sometimes the price of forbearance, as in one case cited, in which a soukar compelled his debtor to give him his wife and daughter as mistresses.' It is little surprising that the miserable peasants should seek to flee from such illustrations of 'an improved and scientific system of civil justice.' Accordingly, we hear of whole families migrating to Independent States 'as their only refuge against the harshness of British justice.' A few years ago, we are told, 'an old peasant in the Gaekwar's country, then infamously misgoverned, was complaining to a British officer of the oppression his village suffered from, but on being asked why he did not come into British territory where land would be given him, he replied, 'God forbid ! at least we have no Civil Courts.' An instance is given of a cultivator and his wife who, 'after their land and property had been sold, passed a bond to labour for the creditor for thirteen years, *desh wa pardesh*, at home or abroad, for food and tobacco and one blanket a year.' Twelve years previous to the appointment of the Commission the head of a respectable family borrowed 200 rupees. 'He repaid 336 rupees, was sued for the balance 385 rupees, and the family estate, about 80 acres, sold, and he now works as a labourer.' This may be taken, not as an exceptional, but as a typical case. That the down-trodden peasantry should at last have risen upon their cruel oppressors was only what might have been expected, but it is greatly to their credit that they abstained from personal violence and that no property was wrecked or plundered. They simply possessed themselves of the unjust bonds they had been forced to execute and tore them into shreds. In like circumstances the Roman *plebs* seceded and demanded a *tabula rasa*, and something of the same spirit may be traced in the proceedings of the Deccan ryots, except that the latter with their own hands erased their debts. The remedies proposed by the Commission would strike at the root of the evil. Abolish imprisonment for debt ; exempt necessaries, inclusive of agricultural cattle and implements, from sale in execution ; limit the currency of a decree and make it the *finis litis* ; and enact an insolvency law. The money-lender is unquestionably a useful member of an agricultural community, but only so long as his capital is invested in loans bearing a reasonable rate of interest. No country can possibly flourish when the land has become the virtual property of the money-dealing classes, and peasants have sunk into the condition of serfs bound to the soil."

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

The construction of Bombay's first wet dock continues to progress rapidly, and owners and captains of vessels trading to Bombay may look forward to no very distant date when their ships will be able to discharge and load their cargoes within its sheltering boundaries, more safely, more expeditiously, and perhaps more cheaply than they can at present, lying at anchor in the open harbour. What may be called the framework of the dock—consisting of the sea wall, the dockwalls, jetty, &c.—is nearly completed and a good portion of the interior has already been excavated to the required depth. The total length of walling to be built amounted to 7,960 lineal feet, of which 5,000 feet are finished, 1,400 feet are now ready for coping, and 560 feet have been built above the ground level. The outer wall, or harbour frontage, has to be carried along 1,000 feet further than it has yet been built, and the operation of copper-damming, prior to putting in the foundations, is in progress. This part of the work was not commenced till recently, having been delayed by the hesitation the authorities showed in deciding whether the entrance should be at the corner or in the side of the dock. The work of constructing the entrance was commenced immediately after the disputed point was settled. At the present moment, the excavations are completed, some of the foundations have been put in, and the dividing wall between the two gates is partially built ; and the heavy masonry work will be put in hand at once, as soon as the close of the monsoon may fairly be said to have arrived. The heavy blocks of granite destined for use in this work—some weighing as much as 16 tons each—have been brought out from England, ready dressed, and numbered according to the position they are to occupy when fixed. Large quantities of stone rubble and ashler will also be required, and these, too, are ready on the ground.

The quays are also in process of construction all round. The material used for raising them to the level of the walls is *moorum* taken from the bottom of the dock, below the clay line. This is laid on in layers 2 feet deep, and each layer is watered separately and well battened down as it is laid. The quays will be paved with broken stones such as are used in the construction of the Bombay roads. Vessels will be moored to posts formed of old guns, 10 feet 6 inches long, which are firmly imbedded, muzzle downwards, to a depth of about seven feet in the solid masonry of the dock walls. The foundation for the big crane, intended to lift 100 tons, is ready for the reception of the huge machine it has to support.

The excavation, which is also being done by Messrs. Glover and Co., under a separate contract, and which was commenced in March last, has progressed very well, although the difficulty of the work has naturally been greatly enhanced by the rains of the monsoon. About 6,200,000 cubic feet have been hauled out of the dock and carried away to assist in the reclamation of Mody Bay ; and there still remains to be removed about four times that amount. Up to the present time, the material excavated has been chiefly clay and *moorum* ; a large proportion of that yet to be removed is rock. Messrs. Glover and Co.'s contracts allow them about a year and nine months from this date to complete both the building work and the excavation ; but they will scarcely occupy so long a time. It is not unlikely that the dock will be ready to be opened shortly after the next monsoon.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE VICEROY TO THE MADRAS GENERAL RELIEF FUND.

The following letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Famine Fund, and contribution from H. E. Lord Lytton, has been received :—

Government House, Simla, 30th September 1877.

My dear Sir,—The Viceroy desires me to write to you in regard to the intimation, which he conveyed to you when at Madras, of his desire to subscribe to the General Relief Fund as soon as the objects to which the fund is to be devoted, should be specifically defined. His Excellency has now ascertained from the Madras Government, and from your instructions to the Delegates of the Committee, the general purposes on which the Fund will be expended ; and although he hopes to learn hereafter that these purposes have been somewhat more minutely defined in communication with the Madras Government, he is satisfied that they have been planned with a careful desire to avoid clashing with those of Government organisation, and that they are such as the Government of India can fully approve. His Excellency regrets that there has been some delay in obtaining this information, but he is anxious to lose no further time in adding his name to the subscription list of the Relief Fund, and I am accordingly directed to enclose, with the expression of His Excellency's best wishes for the continued success of your efforts, a draft for ten-thousand rupees.

I remain, &c.,
O. T. BURNE,
Lt.-Col. and Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

THE RAINFALL THIS MONTH.

The fall of rain in Bombay during the first week in the month of October this year—compared with the fall in the month of October during half a century—has been unprecedented. The fall this year from 1st to 9th October has been about 8 inches, which is larger than the maximum quantity registered during the month of October in any year of which we can find a record in Bombay. For the last six years, namely, from 1871 to 1876, we have had no rain whatever in October. The exceptional years in which a good fall was registered in October were the following :—1870—5·26 ; 1867—3·42 ; 1850—3·38 ; 1848—5·34 ; 1842—4·36 ; 1841—3·21 ; 1833—3·38 ; and 1828—6·40. The nearest approach to the fall this year, it will be observed, was made nearly half a century ago.

A NATIVE APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly exert the influence of your powerful pen for the good of humanity as livers of crowded locality where free air, ventilation, and every description of cleanliness is much needed, for whose health and happiness Mr. Arthur Crawford, then Commissioner Bombay Municipality, so kindly laid out a piece of ground at the end of the Bazar Gate Street, Fort, to a nice garden with benches where the poor inhabitants resorted to, to refresh themselves after the day's fatigue, and which was since thrown open to the public for all hours night and days, but lately the sepoy in charge unseats us, and looks the gates from 9 p.m. thus depriving the public from enjoying freely, for which this appeal is made to you as you generally take up public cause with sufficient force and command success, that it may be either again thrown open for all the hours or at least till 12 p. m. for reasons the livers of the locality are almost Hindoos and men of business always leave their places for open breeze mostly at or after 9 and never before that as that being the time for cooking and taking meals. Therefore I request you to underta.ke the health-giving task, and receive the blessings of thousands by thus conferring a lasting boon to the public.

Bombay, Oct. 8. A BANIA.

TREES AND FORESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your paper of the 2nd instant, a writer, "A," drew attention to a published letter written by Sir William Denison, when Governor of Madras, to Sir Roderick Murchison, concerning the action of trees and forests. I should feel thankful if you would kindly print the following, should you think it of interest to your readers. It is an extract from another letter written by Sir William Denison in 1864 to Sir Roderick Murchison, and is to be met with in "Varieties of Vice-regal Life" :—"I have been looking into Marsh's book on the action of man upon nature. I think I have mentioned to you one or two very startling instances in which this action has been exhibited in India. There were, it is true, special and local ; but I should say that all the Southern part of India owes its parched and desolate aspect to the reckless mode in which man has stripped it of its clothing. No chance here of the deposit of a new coal-field. If they who succeed us as tenants of the soil are reduced to look upon the debris of our forests, they will hardly be able to cook their dinners unless they can arrive at some mode of making the hydrogen of the water available—an event which seems to be prefigured in the old saying of 'setting the Thames on fire.'" Let us hope that the treeless Deccan and *all the Southern part of India* may not soon become as the great rainless belt of the eastern hemisphere, concerning which Humboldt wrote :—"Neither dew nor rain bathe these desolate plains or develop on their glowing surface the germs of vegetable life ; for heated columns of air, everywhere ascending, dissolve the vapours and disperse each swiftly-vanishing cloud."

October 5. J.

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Sir,—Allow me to say a few words in reply to your correspondent, "An Aspirant to Histrionic Fame," whose letter appeared in your issue of the 3rd instant. In penning my critique on the late theatricals at Secunderabad, I was quite aware that my account of the performance would not satisfy the general *taste* of the audience. I implied as much when I recorded the fact of a play having been enthusiastically received, even down to the vulgar jokes about twins. Nevertheless, I set forth what were my own impressions as to the merits of the entertainment, and no amount of abuse, coupled as it is with an endeavour by your contributor to point to my personal identity, can alter my individual opinion. That it is concurred in by very few is nothing to me ; and all I can say is, that if the play is regarded by a large majority as an extraordinary success, it only proves to me that hitherto the standard of amateur performances at Secunderabad must have been much below par.

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I much regret that I should have hurt any one's feelings by allusions to personal defects, but the gentlemen concerned will no doubt be abundantly consoled by the praise which has been lavished on them by their numerous admirers, and also by the self-consciousness which I cannot help thinking they possess of their own special merits.

What a very *original* idea is that of the "Aspirant" as to my disordered digestion and liver being the cause of what he terms my bitterness !

Let me assure him that he never was more wrong in his life ; and, further, that the high and *very exclusive* honour of being a member of the Public Rooms has been aspired to by me, not in vain. It is simply absurd of him to tax me with *impertinence* in regard to my notice of the prologue as the production of an unappreciated poet. Of course, I may be wrong ; but at any rate there is now a fair opportunity of testing the accuracy of my opinion, as copies of the prologue are advertised for sale at the Rooms, for the very moderate sum of eight annas, and the proceeds realized by their sale are to be devoted to the Madras Famine Relief Fund.

THE WRITER OF THE CRITIQUE.

THE PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When we consider how absolute is the power conferred by a paternal Government on the Port Trust to squeeze a revenue from whatever source it pleases, in order to help it to meet its increasing liabilities, it should not seem without a reason that the smouldering discontent so long festering in the breasts of the natives should find vent in bitter protests and the complaints we often now hear of the British Raj. Several correspondents have from time to time expressed through your paper the desperate efforts the Port Trust has found itself constrained to make to keep its head above water. Others have exposed even the nature of the exactions, and denounced them as "unscrupulous shifts" perpetrated under authority of the Government. Even the correspondence which you have lately published between the Mazagon Company and the Port Trust, and the reply of the Government thereto, whilst justifying the worst fears of the natives, show but too conclusively how prone our present Government is to degrade its prestige in order to bring grist to the mill of its pet hobby. Any one conversant with the interior economy of the Trust cannot fail to be struck by a consideration of the infinitesimal and multitudinous sources of its revenue. No trade howsoever insignificant, no occupation howsoever precarious, coming within its friendly grasp is allowed to escape, but under the specious *dictum*, that it is the *sirkar's hookum*, a fee in one shape or other is levied. What, for instance, could be more scandalous and mean than the toll of 3 pies charged on public roads by the Port Trust on every loaded cart having egress and ingress over the Carnac, Masjid, and Elphinstone overbridges, and the Frere Road, situated not far from the Mint ? It will be remembered these bridges were erected at the joint expense of the G. I. P. Railway Company, the Municipality, and the Elphinstone Company, and upon their completion they were declared by Government open to the public, and certainly when the Municipal tax is levied in common with the payment of private vehicles felt very properly that like them they too had a right to traverse the bridges and public roads free of any additional charge. Now, nobody would need to be told that the carmen's income is comparatively meagre and precarious, and yet we see the Port Trust squeezing a revenue to the tune of [illegible] rupees (twenty-five thousand one hundred and [illegible]) annually from these half-starved, half-clad wretches, whose physique is best reflected by the emaciated bullocks they own.

It may be asked, why is the toll on carts charged ? Is it for the purpose of keeping the public roads in repair ? Surely not, since like Municipality undertakes all such works. Besides, the Port Trust has been formed for improving only the harbour foreshore, and the overbridges and public roads cannot, therefore, reasonably be included in that work. The only conclusion to be drawn, seeing that the Municipality does not object to the toll, is that it has permitted the charge by way of giving the Port Trust a helping hand in its present moribund state. If this is so, it must be admitted that there is little law for the poor, and certainly none for *khutturwallas*, since so much pressure is put upon them every time the Port Trust is in need of funds. It seems to me that few people weigh the magnitude of the nuisance with its attendant inconveniences and accidents which must befal the public, if, abandoning the present route over the bridges, cartmen were to convey their traffic through our highways. We should then hear no end of complaints against the evils of the cart traffic, the annoyances caused thereby, and the broken state to which our roads would be reduced. But the present track over the bridges, which is resorted to on account of its conveniences to the Fort and bunders, has spared the public these vexations ; and the Fort Trust, with characteristic greed, must needs seize on this circumstance to make capital out of it. So much for our boasted western civilization and an enlightened Government.

In the public interests it is a thousand pities that you, Sir, should remain quiescent whilst so much *sooltan* is passing around. To the Government it were vain to appeal. It has long ago set its face against all appeals concerning the Port Trust. The Municipality is hardly likely to, though it certainly should interfere, since it charges a wheel-tax of Rs. 15-12-0 per cartman per annum ; but it is difficult, in fact impossible, to believe that you will overlook the opportunity to remind Government of how much it has lost of its prestige and principle by foisting the doings of an institution which has been formed against the sense of the general public. FIAT JUSTITIA.

THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS OF SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just perused a paper on the Native Christians of Salsette and Bassein, from the pen of Mr. A. K. Nairne, C.S., containing in a more amplified and detailed form the various views on this subject expressed by the author in his book on the Concan. As might be anticipated from the writer's talents, and his acquaintance with the Portuguese and Marathi idioms, the paper is an admirable and very correct *exposé* of the religion, education, manners, and customs —in short, of the actual condition, intellectual and moral, of the Native Christians who inhabit the neighbouring island and the adjacent mainland. I am not a Salsette Christian, but being an old inhabitant of Bombay, and having had many years of social intercourse with these people, I can fully corroborate the various opinions about them held by Mr. Nairne.

Mr. Nairne begins his paper by stating the erroneous views the public entertain about the Salsette and Bassein Christians. They are, he says, believed "to have but little knowledge of, or care for, their religion," "to frequent Hindoo temples almost as freely as Christian churches," and "to have mongrel names derived about equally from Hindus and Christians." Mr. Hamilton, in his Gazetteer published in 1824, after estimating their number at about 10,000, describes them as "entirely dependent for their subsistence on the debris of our forests, they will hardly be able to cook their dinners unless they can arrive at some mode of making the hydrogen of the water available—an event which seems to be prefigured in the old saying of 'setting the Thames on fire.'" Let us hope that the treeless Deccan and *all the Southern part of India* may not soon become as the great rainless belt of the eastern hemisphere, concerning which Humboldt wrote :—"Neither dew nor rain bathe these desolate plains or develop on their glowing surface the germs of vegetable life ; for heated columns of air, everywhere ascending, dissolve the vapours and disperse each swiftly-vanishing cloud."

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Sir,—When

I really little dreamt of lazy self-sufficient Turks being able to put into practice the idea. This, however, was the case to the extreme surprise of our generals.

It was a bright moonlight night. The mountains and plains were almost as distinctly visible as in broad daytime. Awailing themselves of this circumstance, at two or three o'clock in the morning on the 25th instant, about 7,000 Turks crept stealthily, in a compact, noiseless mass, through a dark, deep ravine, without being observed by the careless Lesghian pickets and patrols, till they arrived at the very foot of the Kyssyl Tepe. Here deploying, they made a sudden rush, savagely yelling their "Allah-il-Allah," on the eight Russian companies which were stationed on the summit. These men, though surprised, defended themselves courageously at the point of the bayonets without yielding an inch. Hundreds of Turks, who a few seconds before dashed fiercely on with the rifle in their hands, fell to rise no more. At last, however, as the enemy's fast-increasing force threatened to outflank and envelope them altogether, the Russians were compelled to retreat to the camp at Bashkiadykiar, protecting and dragging away their four cannons. Here the alarm was given, and as quickly as possible, infantry and dragoons marched to the rescue, and stormed the hill with dauntless courage, in the hope of recovering it in the way in which it had been lost. In spite of their heroic efforts, however, they were repeatedly repulsed by overwhelming numbers. The whole hill was like a beehive, thickly thronged with enemies, and had they persisted in their gallant attempt they would have all been exterminated. In the meanwhile the principal Russian forces encamped at Kuruk Dara had been roused, and battalions, squadrons, batteries, with ammunition carts and red cross waggons behind, hastened in long columns into the field. At first a certain consternation prevailed through the camp, and, moreover, a little confusion. Orders had been issued to strike tents, pack luggage, and load everything on the numerous commissariat waggons. As the boom of the artillery thundered louder, and the sharp rattling of the breechloaders went on incessantly, I thought it best to entrust my baggage to the care of Russian honesty. No Russian soldier will, under any circumstances, allow himself to take any object not belonging to him, should he even find it in the open field unless he is expressly permitted to do so by his superiors. After having satisfied my mind on that point, I had my horses saddled in a twinkling and rode alone at full speed to the top of a commanding hill, where the staff officers had established an observatory. By the aid of two powerful telescopes they carefully watched the enemy's movements, and sent from time to time written messages down by orderlies to the commanding general. Here I had a comprehensive and splendid view over the whole theatre of the fighting.

Three miles from the spot where I found myself, the Kyssyl Tepe, or Red Hill, a dwarfy height of about 800 feet above the plain, was encircled, top and bottom, by two girdles of smoke and flames. On its rocky bastion-like summit, stood thickly crowded Turkish soldiers, under the cover of the opposite slope, and fired their rifles, aiming down into a ravine across which the Russian Tiflis regiment struggled heroically, but in vain, to reconquer the lost position. The very steep, rocky slope of the hill on that side rendered this task almost impossible. I could distinctly see how in the Turkish ranks an imaum, with turban, and flowing gown, lifting his hands in fanatical ecstacy above the devoted children of the faith, seemed to be exciting them to withstand the arms of the Moscow giaour, in Allah's and the Prophet's name. On some other parts of the battle-field Mohammedan priests were equally observed in the foremost lines, apparently animating timid recruits by fervent words of faith. One of these priests was shot. The Turks meant evidently yesterday to crush their wednesday adversaries by a general attack, and so they employed all imaginable means to secure success. Many battalions, emerging by scores together, and thousands of irregular horsemen descended the mountain, and were brought at once into action. The whole long line—twelve miles—from the neighborhood of Ani up to the Kaback Tepe, near to the road to Kars, was swarming with Mussulmans. On the summit of that eminence, situated two miles to the right of the Yaghny Hill, three new battalions and small clusters of cavalry appeared, with the view to outflank the Russian army and capture their camp at Kuruk Dara. Their general advance however was thoroughly checked as soon as the Russian columns of combined arms, of battalions, squadrons, and batteries which left the camp here, had the necessary time to march to the enemy's encounter and to deploy before him. In the Russian order of battle the extreme left was held by two regiments of dragoons, then followed the remaining brigade of General Devel's division, and next to it in the centre Colonel Komaroff's five valiant battalions which have seen hard work ever since Ardahan. Connected with them and directing the front line against the Yaghny hills, was the division of grenadiers operated with one of its brigades (General Coderhalm) while the other remained in reserve. The extreme right was secured by three regiments of Caucasian regular Cossack cavalry and their horse artillery. Numerous troops besides protected the camp here, it took some hours before these masses were all able to meet the enemy's lines, on account of the considerable distance which originally separated the combatants. In the meantime the now exposed camp at Bashladnykiar was broken up. Thousands of carts and waggons transported the tents and the baggage to Kuruk Dara. The straw and dung were burnt on the spot. Again and again the Russians tried to reconquer the Kyssyl Tepe by storming, while shells and shrapnells were showered upon its ridge, but again and again they were repelled by the defenders, who stood, shoulder to shoulder, behind its rocky edge. On a sudden, shortly after the last assault, which was supported and followed by the play of two batteries, thick white smoke rose on the summit, and a long flame carried it to the skies. Fragments of carriages, limbs of horses and men were scattered in all directions, or flew up to the clouds. It was clear that stores of ammunition or a powder cart had exploded, ignited by a Russian shell. Joy and satisfaction lighted up the faces of the officers around me, and one of them made the sign of the cross. A short time afterwards, as regiment after regiment entered successively the range of battle, from the left to the right, in full array, and advanced, deployed in company columns, preceded by the usual double chain of tirailleurs, with field-batteries between them, the roar of the fighting extended gradually from one part to the centre. It was, however, obvious that before the Yaghny had fallen the day could not be decided, because from that part of his position only the enemy might have had a chance of forcing the camp here, as it is quite open and unprotected in that direction. Yet long ere the tirailleurs there and mingled their fire with the boom of their cannon and the cracking of their shells, Colonel Komaroff's brigade in the centre was engaged in sharp infantry fighting. Steadily the Russians gained ground, and drove the Turks over the flats and the undulations till they reached the broad ravine of Soubatan, at the foot of the Asladja mountain. In this narrow valley, studded at its opposite side with entrenchments and batteries, the battle came to a standstill. Had it not been for an expressly given order to detain from advancing beyond it is highly probable that Mukhtar Pacha's camp might have fallen into Colonel Komaroff's hands. All energy of resistance on the part of the Turks had decidedly been broken; they ceased fighting, and retired in disorder. Their dead lay in rows in the valley, and the survivers were glad to get out of the rifle range. In consequence of this mutual pause on different grounds, the fighting died out there at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. Unhappily the gallant brigadier himself was twice wounded, once in his left hand and shortly afterwards in his left side. Nevertheless, he continued to exercise his command. Prince Tchadjewadtze, the General in command of the whole cavalry, renowned as one of the ablest and most energetical leaders in the Russian army, was also wounded. A fragment of a shell struck him on the head, but not dangerously, as he is already improving and sure to recover.

While thus the struggle was going on in the centre, the grenadiers, under General Heymann's special superintendence, and led by General Coderhalm, fell in with the enemy. After a brisk cannonade with smart shell and shrapnell practice the deadly rifle firing was going on in an uninterrupted line stretching two miles on either side, front against front. Like a light morning mist the smoke was wafted over the hostile forces, and prevented them from taking good aim. The Turks had evidently brought forth their picked, men several Arabian battalions, which fought with resolute stubbornness, as they are accustomed to do on all occasions, thus constituting beyond doubt the Sultan's best troops. Notwithstanding their superior numbers and the bravery they displayed, they could not hold their ground for more than a single hour, and then were compelled to fall back to their rifle pits and entrenchments at the foot of the Yaghny hills. Worn out by the want of food and water, having had all day a sun burning like a red-hot iron over their heads, both antagonists were at last satisfied to see themselves finally separated from each other by intervening hillocks. While the infantry rested, completely exhausted by the heat and the work; the cannons still thundered continuously over the whole line, but with considerable less intensity than in the morning. Finally the Turks, as I have already mentioned, moved with three fresh battalions, and over a thousand horse, down the Kaback hill on our extreme right, endeavouring to outflank the Russians there. The wild, irregular riders, in their fantastical garments, galloped down until they came, unexpectedly, in sight of the three Caucasian Cossack regiments. Quietly they stood in the valley, drawn in separate lines, with two batteries of horse artillery in the interstices. The Bashi-Bazouks, one after the other, as they rode on stopped their horses, fired their rifles at the enemy who did not even move, and turned back at full speed in order to give to their expectant comrades the dismal news that the time for plundering the Russian camp at Kuruk Dara had not come yet. They apparently judged that the Russian cavalry was more than a match for them, and in this conviction they united again in squadrons, and thought it prudent to wait, under the cover of a concealed battery, for their enemie's onset. The Russian regiments, however, warned by some shells from above that they were likely to fall into an ambush of artillery and infantry, did not stir. So the fighting ceased at four o'clock p. m. on the whole line in the same succession as it had begun, from our left to our right. The result was negative. Although the Russian troops had repulsed with great slaughter and remarkable pluck the general attack of the Turks, and had remained for four hours on the battlefield, from which they had victoriously driven the enemy, they had been, for all that, incapable of wresting the principal point, the Kyssyl Tepe hill, out of Turkish hands. Mukhtar Pacha did not hesitate to avail himself of the advantageous position which he had obtained, and shifted to-day his whole camp down to the plain, where his soldiers are not exposed to the cold nights and can at the same time find an ample supply of water. Here, as the Turks have systematically done during this war, they are entrenching themselves as strongly as possible, having one wing protected by the Kyssyl Tepe and the other by the Yaghny hill. The force which the Turks brought into action consisted, according to trustworthy estimates, of 30 battalions of infantry and 8,000 irregular horsemen, with 60 cannons. The Russian army was somewhat inferior in number, but I cannot mention it more much, because I am bound to refrain from giving any particulars on that subject. The losses amount in the Russian army, according to the most reliable information, to 280 men killed and 667 wounded. As the Turks were this time the aggressors it is evident that their losses must have been more considerable. Spies and deserters affirm that they lost not less than 5,000 men, and I fully believe that there is no exaggeration in this statement. Their skirmishing lines were much thicker manned than those of their adversaries, and when they retreated over the Soubatan ravine, heaps of their dead and wounded paved the ground. The Russian army re-entered the camp only at 10 o'clock. Here, after the work of the day, I, like everybody else, was not very agreeably surprised on seeing that all the baggage had been carried off, the luggage packed on waggons, and that I had not the slightest hope of discovering my property in the dark among thousands of carriages, horses, and men, all encamped in confusion over two square miles of ground. Worn out by fatigue, I went to sleep under the cover of an immense hay-stack till the dry wind in the morning aroused me with shivering limbs.

The Grand Duke Michael has arrived in camp to-day, and it is probable that he will remain there until the campaign leads to a decisive result. What strikes me here is the slowness of all our military movements. This certainly does not promise well, although no serious defeat is to be apprehended with such excellent troops.

THE REORGANIZED FRENCH ARMY.

(Daily News' Correspondent.)

In his visit to the French army in the Loire country Marshal MacMahon will find a set of troops splendidly drilled, not too well officered, and passably discontented. Enough time has elapsed to put the army reorganization of 1872 to a thorough test, and the results are not on the whole satisfactory, though there are certainly points in which the troops have greatly improved since those days of inefficiency which led to the utter military collapse of 1870. The soldiers are more sensibly drilled, to begin with; they are well armed and clothed; their artillery is in good condition; the commissariat and ambulance services seem to be well managed; and, in a word, the large sums voted for the army have been honestly spent upon it, which is an innovation on the practice of the Empire. Unfortunately, there are still so many abuses, shortcomings and anomalies that they more than counterbalance the advantages that have been obtained, and even cause many military men, who are not habitual grumblers, to doubt whether the *morale* of the service is not worse now than seven years ago. Nothing but mischief has been effected by the institution of one-year volunteers, who form a plutocratic caste in each regiment, exciting the envy and anger of ordinary soldiers, who see many of the rules of discipline relaxed in their favour. No good has been done either by the appointment of regimental chaplains, who have turned out quite as meddlesome as was predicted, inasmuch that in many regiments it has passed into a proverb that the road to promotion lies through the confessional. But by far the greatest element of disaffection comes from the spirit in which the majority of officers have set to work restoring what they call "discipline." Obviously disciplined, in the sense of obedience, order and respect for authority, is the mainspring of an army, but unless we much mistake, the said mainspring requires to be oiled with a little cheerfulness, and of this lubricating ingredient there is none whatever in the French army of to-day. The authorities have mistaken harshness for strictness: they have become martinets, instead of firm commanders; and they have widened the gulf between officers and men, instead of bringing it over, as was needful, by kindly methods, which would have consolidated into mutual attachment and confidence.

Politics are, of course, the reason of this: it would be odd if that dry rot which corrupts all good things in France had not lighted first on the army, and, indeed, the present unsatisfactory state of the service comes chiefly of the fact that it has been sought to convert the army into a political instead of a national institution. After the late war the mass of beaten generals, ashamed and furious at the reproaches heaped on them, began to rack their heads for means of recriminating, and they soon, with a wordiness accord, laid the whole blame of their failings on the private soldier. And, said they, the private soldier had been spoiled by Liberal notions of equality, not because the Emperor had fallen into a sort of dotage, because the War Office was corrupt, because Bazaine was a traitor, and because most of the other generals were ignorant blunderers—it was not for any of these reasons that one became a soldier, but another was that the army was fairly kicked to pieces by the Germans; no, it was because the private soldier read Liberal newspapers and had learned in them not to respect his chiefs. The names of the Liberal prints which had been allowed to excercise insubordination under the Empire were not given (for the ample motive that there were none such), but certainly during the siege and Commune the Press was outspoken enough on the subject of military incompetency and, by the process of putting the cart before the horse, the vanquished "culottes le peau" soon persuaded themselves and one another that they had lost Sedan, Metz, &c., because of the Commune which broke out afterwards. So it was decided by those worthies, many of them half and well stricken in years, to treat the army like a mutinous horde; and this system has been pursued ever since by all the fussy vexatious methods which weakness loves to wield in order to give itself the air of strength. Naturally the generals who had been most badly beaten, and consequently most criticised, became the fiercest Tartars; and as many of them were entrusted with high commands to console them for their mischances in the field, they had ample scope to make their influence felt, by every luckless wight in the service. Never have regiments been so drilled, inspected, bullied, prescribed to, and punished as those of the reorganized French army. It has been decreed a crime to introduce a newspaper into barracks; to talk politics or to attend a public meeting; and the better to show soldiers that they have no part of parcel in the concerns of their country, the right of voting at elections has been withdrawn from them. Insubordination—that is an elastic word—has been so stretched as to include critical utterances even upon subjects of non-military nature: as thus soldiers have been sent to the guard-room for laughing at the miracles of Lourdes; other for shouting M. Thiers during his travels; others for attending the civil burial of a relative; and others again have been declared to be "infected with detestable Radical fallacies," and sentenced to imprisonment because they grumbled that soldiers ought all to stand on a footing of "equality," and that it was not fair to exempt the one-year volunteers from fatigues. It seems never to have occurred to the authorities that Republicans, as well as Royalists and Bonapartists send their sons into the army, for every general who passes a review deems it incumbent upon him to inform the troops that they are the mainstay of the Conservative cause and that to relies upon them in case the Republic should to shoot down their own fathers and no others. So far has this conservatising of the army been pushed that generals of a Liberal bent have been systematically excluded from the high commands, and Liberal officers of inferior grades have been treated with the same contempt as private soldiers—even to the point of being accused of trying to "curry favour" with their men when they evinced the least leniency in dealing with peccadilloes. The fact is, there are numerous officers of talent in the French army who hate the martinet system of compression; who think it dangerous, and who would infinitely sooner make friends of their soldiers, and by so doing educate them to the higher discipline, which comes of cordial service, instead of cowing them by petty distant *hauteur*. But these gentlemen only brooch their theories at mess, and they are shouted at by their Conservative brothers, who accuse them of wanting to establish that Utopian thing, an "intelligent army." Consequently, if they be too sober, anxious for promotion, will not scruple to make a private report in high quarter as to vapourings of the Utopian dreamer who finds his advancement much checked in consequence. One would think that "intelligence" was a disvolent principle whereby an army melted instead of welt, instead of being the basis on which discipline can alone be made secure in these times. True, an intelligent soldiery might object to be led by some of the officers who misrule the French army at present.

Indeed, the only remedy for the enervating disunion which exists in the French service is that which the Republicans have taken as one of their party cries—namely, the nationalising of the army by a compulsory military service of three years for all men, so that the right class of armies be needed (which we do not say they are, but this is beside the question), it is surely a ludicrously dismal thing that a man who can pay 60*l.*, should get off with a twelve-months' service, whereby he is liable to recall to the colours to enrolment for five years, and it is an equally dismal thing that the man who is taken should be in formed by his leaders that he is not the soldier of his country alone, but of a party, and that one of the highest duties consists in keeping to the front out at all times and fire at his fellow citizens who object to the way in which they are being governed. If the army were composed of all the young men of the nation, without distinction of rank and wealth, there would soon be an end of this nonsense, for the opinions of the troops would represent those of the majority of the nation, and ambitious adventurers would no longer find the army a pliant tool to work with. Military authorities are pretty well agreed that a soldier becomes as efficient in three years as in five, provided good sergeants and officers are set over him; so it is not military considerations but political which bar the way to this reform, which will have to be effected before alliance can be permanently quiet. Naturally the Catholic clergy raise fearful protests against the three-year system, for the Republicans talk of nothing less than repealing the law which exempts candidates for orders from service; but it would be an exceedingly good thing if, as had one, if seminarists were made to carry the rifle for three years and to learn a little of the world before pledging themselves to the vows which a Roman Catholic priest must take. If it be contended that many a candidate would be diverted from his religious purpose by the associations of his military life, this only proves that at present many enter the Church who have no true vocation for it—a thing long suspected by the profane. The chances are that men who took orders after passing through the army would be better priests, more temperate, just, and reasonable, than most of those who, as military chaplains, are now joining with reactionary generals in making the French army what it is.

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